

Yadkin & Catawba Journal.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY LEMUEL BINGHAM, AT SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

VOL. I. NO. 48—[New Series.]

TUESDAY APRIL, 14, 1829.

WHOLE NO. 228. VOL. V.

TERMS....The Journal will be afforded to subscribers at \$3 a year, or \$2 50 in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between THOMAS TROTTER & Co. was dissolved on the 15th instant, by mutual consent. Persons indebted to us will please call and settle their respective accounts, without delay, as we wish to close the concern as soon as possible.

Charlotte, Jan. 22, 1828.—66.

TROTTER & HUNTINGTON,

WATCH MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

OF the late firm of THOMAS TROTTER & Co. have removed their establishment to the building opposite Mr. Jno. Sloan's new house, about 50 yards north of the court-house, where they are prepared to carry on the above business, in all its various branches, with neatness and despatch. They have a handsome assortment of gold and silver Patent Letters, and good plain watches; Gentlemen's and Ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; Pearl, Filagree and Paste Ear Rings, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, of handsome patterns; Silver Table and Tea Spoons, and various other articles in their line, which they will sell low for cash. No exertions will be spared, on their part, to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Charlotte, N. C. Jan. 29, 1828.—66.

ALBERT TORRENCE,
HAVING associated himself with Horton & Hutton, of Fayetteville, as partners in trade, the business will hereafter be conducted under the name of Horton, Hutton & Co., in Fayetteville, and A. Torrence & Co. in Salisbury. A Torrence & Co. are now receiving, and will continue to keep on hand, an extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, which they offer low for cash. Also, a large assortment of

Shoes and Leghorn Bonnets. All those indebted to the subscriber, will please call and settle their accounts.

A. TORRENCE.

The lines of stages from Salem to Knoxville, and from Cheraw to Wilkesboro, stop at the Hotel, affording an easy access to the above establishment. Fare, five cents per mile—Way passengers six and a quarter cents.

G. V. MASSEY.

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot on Main Street, in the town of Salisbury, at present occupied by Alexander Boyd. The payments will be made accommodating. Any person wishing to purchase, can apply to the subscriber, living in Salisbury.

S. L. FERRAND.

June, 24, 1828.—87t.

SILKWORM EGGS.

Doct. M. W. Alexander, of Mecklenburg, has deposited with the editor of this paper, several thousand eggs of the Silk-worm. Persons desirous of entering into the cultivation of Silk, or of making experiments in rearing the Silk-worm, can be supplied with eggs, at a moderate price per thousand, on application at this Office.

Salisbury, March 9.

State of North-Carolina.

Wm. Hunt in right of his wife. Petition of The Heirs of Simon Duckworth.

ORDERED, by the Court that publication be made three weeks in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, for Robert Duckworth to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for this county, on the 4th Monday of May, and plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken against him.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

3129.

Fayetteville Paper Mill

HIGHEST prices paid in CASH for RAGS, of all descriptions at the Paper Mill in Fayetteville, N. C.—495.

Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE.

THE subscribers will sell, without fail, at Mocksville, on Friday, the 15th day of May next, on accommodating terms, the most valuable plantation in the county of Rowan. The tract is situated in the Forks of the Yadkin, on Cedar Creek, and contains Between four & five hundred Acres: the dwelling-house is new and commodious, with suitable out-houses and a STILL HOUSE.—The plantation is in excellent repair.

The healthiness of the situation and superior fertility of the soil, give this plantation a fair preference, for all the purposes of agriculture, over any in the county. ALSO will be sold at the same time, the Tavern House in Mocksville, accommodated with out-houses, stables, Garde, &c. being as eligible a situation for that business as any in the county, and two other houses and lots in Mocksville. Persons wishing to purchase, may call upon the subscribers, at any time before the day of sale.

J. D. JONES,
B. G. JONES,
JNO. CLEMENT.

March 16, 1829. 6129

Duncan G. MacRae

INFORMS his friends that he has removed to Wilmington and will be happy to serve them as

COMMISSION AGENT,

in the sale, purchase, or shipment of produce and merchandise. Being advantageously situated for such business, and having the agency of the Cape-Fear Steam Boat Company, with some experience in the trade of Fayetteville and the back country, he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to his employers.

6129
Wilmington, N. C. Feb. 10, 1829.

PHILADELPHIA

Coach Establishment.

THE subscriber, No. 288 & 290 Race Street, between 8th & 9th Streets, Philadelphia, has constantly for sale a great variety

Of Coaches. Chariotees, Dearborns, Gigs, Sulkies, &c. &c. &c.

which, with a general assortment of HARNESS, will be sold at the lowest prices. All of which will be warranted as to materials and workmanship.

HENRY HUBER, jr.

Plated Saddlery Warehouse,

NO. 40 North 3d Street, Philadelphia,

—OPPOSITE HESKELL'S HOTEL—

Where a large and general assortment, comprising every article in the above line, is offered by wholesale as low as can be purchased in this City. Among which are plated, brass, japan'd and tin'd Coach, Gig and Harness Furniture; Worsted, Cotton and Straining Web; Plush; Hog Skins; Oil Cloths for curtains and carpeting; Steel and Wood Coach and Gig Springs; Saddle and Gig Trees; Stirrups, Bits, &c. &c. Also,

Patent roller STIRRUPS,

A beautiful article and far superior to Spring Stirrups.

H. & F. A. HUBER.

Philadelphia, Jan. 17, 1827.—6mt64

THE THOROUGH BREED HORSE

ERONAUT,

WILL stand this season in the county of Rowan: at Salisbury, on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays; at the plantation of the late Dr. Robt. Moore, on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. The season will commence the 1st March, and end the first August. Twelve dollars will be charged for the season, payable by ten dollars before the season expires, eight dollars the leap; and twenty dollars to insure. For Pedigree and description of Eronaut, see hand-bills.

STEPHEN L. FERRAND,

CHARLES L. BOWERS.

Feb. 12, 1829.

N. B. Great care will be taken to give general satisfaction; but we cannot be liable for accidents. Grain will be furnished, at the market price, to mares sent from a distance.

[401, Aug.]

THE HIGH BREED HORSE

JANUS,

WILL stand the ensuing Season, (already commenced, and will expire on the 15th of July,) at the following places, viz:—at Robert Walker's on Monday and Tuesday; on Wednesday and Thursday, at my stable; and on Friday and Saturday, at Edward Smith's, on Steel Creek; to be let to mares at the reduced price of Five Dollars the Season, payable 15th of October next; Three Dollars the single visit, paid at the time of service; and Ten Dollars to insure a mare with foul. Care will be taken to prevent accidents; but I will not be liable for any.

JANUS was got by Gen. Hampton's Old Twig: Twig by Old Celar, and Celar by the imported Janus. A further recommendation is deemed useless; having stood the last season at my stable, a specimen of his colts, it is hoped, will ensure a liberal share of public favour.

JAS. DINCKINS.

March 14, 1829.—3t28.

A. TORRENCE & CO.

HAVE on hand a quantity of Thomaston Lime, Sugar, Coffee and Molasses, wholesale or retail, *low for Cash*. Likewise an assortment of IRON, suitable for Wagon, Stage and Gig Tire.

4128.

Deeds for sale at this Office.

We promised some time ago to publish directions for the cultivation of Silk, and the rearing of Silk Worms. The following are instructions from Mr. Gideon B. Smith, of Baltimore, to Dr. M. W. Alexander of Mecklenburg county, in this State who made, successful experiments in raising Silk the last season; and no doubt these directions contain all that is necessary relative to the subject, for experiments on a small scale.

Cleaner.

bout the size of the smallest of the little red ants that infest our houses. Immediately procure a few Mulberry leaves and lay them close beside the Worms, taking care not to cover the eggs with them, as there will be many not hatched, which the leaves would cool and probably prevent, certainly retard in the process of hatching. As fast as the leaves become wilted, lay on fresh ones, and once in three days remove the dry leaves and rubbish, which you will be enabled to do by laying the fresh leaves beside the dry ones, when the Worms will leave the latter and take to the former. Fresh leaves will be required three times a day for the first twenty days, after which they ought to be laid on as often night and day as they are devoured or become dry, and after this time the dry ones need not be removed, as they will be so nearly consumed, and Worms will have become so vigorous, that no injury will be derived by the Worms from them. The leaves must be free from wet and filth when given to the Worms.

CULTIVATION OF SILK.

I have long and earnestly devoted much time and attention to this subject, from a conviction, that the United States at large, particularly the Southern and Middle States, and more particularly the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia, and the State of Delaware, are well adapted to this species of agricultural production; and that the many millions annually sent abroad for Silk in its various forms, might be saved to the country without any material addition to its expense or labor. I have for several years kept Silk Worms and managed them through the whole process, and therefore speak from practical knowledge. It is a fact, which ought to be published and circulated throughout this union, that one acre of land will produce in Silk more than double the value that it will in any other production whatever: and this too with less labor than the same land would require in the production of any other crop. It is stated, and I believe upon good authority, that four acres of land planted with Mulberry near Boston, have supplied food for as many Silk Worms as made 420 pounds of Silk, worth three dollars and 50 cents a pound—the four acres producing fourteen hundred and seventy dollars; and all the labor was performed by four girls, whose attention was required but for a short period in the year. Now where is the land and what else is the article, that will afford such a product, with so little labor? The whole process is extremely simple, so much so, that children and superannuated servants, are as capable of attending to it as any other person; and I would suggest, that the occupants of our Poor Houses, and those of similar institutions throughout the country, could not be better or more profitably employed than in the culture of Silk. The farm attached to our Alms-House would not only maintain the paupers of the City and County, but return a handsome revenue to the treasury. It is hoped that this suggestion will receive the attention it deserves from the proper authorities.

At first a thousand worms will only require half a dozen leaves at a time, which should be torn in pieces, the more widely to distribute them; after the twentieth day, they will eat a full grown leaf each in the course of the day, and often more. You will find it a great advantage to give them as much as they can eat, night and day after the 20th day from hatching—they will begin to spin the sooner for it. About the 6th, 10th, 15th and 22d days the worms will shed their skins, at which times they appear stupid and sickly. If at any time any of the worms are sick, which will be easily observed, remove them to another table, as there is danger that they will infect the others. The worms must not be too much crowded on the table; a thousand, full grown, will require a table three feet wide and twelve long.

Between the 30th and 35th the worms begin to spin, and must be attended to accordingly. They will cease eating, wander about, become partially transparent in their bodies, and leave fibres of silk, resembling those of a spider, on the leaves in their path. These things observed, lift the worm exhibiting them, by means of a leaf on which it is found, and carrying it to twigs or leaves prepared for it, which will be described presently—it will begin to spin, and requires no further attention till its cocoon or ball of silk is completed.

There are various things for the worms to spin on, the best of which, according to my experience are chestnut leaves.

Gather a parcel of chestnut twigs well hung with leaves, and lay them on a table near that on which the worm begins to spin, place it on the chestnut leaves. The leaves when gathered green, soon begin to curl, and the worm will spin its cocoon in its cavity.—Where chestnut leaves are not at hand, chinquapin, or chestnut oak will answer. Another mode is to gather small twigs, such as are used for stable brooms and weave them into little arbors trees, &c. and place the worms on them. Some erect these arbors, &c. on the table with the worms, and leave the worms to climb of their own accord, when they are prepared to spin; but I have found it better, especially in the management of gathering the leaves being, in their case, the only objection to them. The White Mulberry is generally preferred, and probably makes the finest Silk; though the common Black has been found to answer very well.

Directions for managing the SILK WORM.

In the Spring, when the temperature is at 30° or upwards, and the Mulberry leaves of the size of a silver dollar or larger, bring out the eggs and lay them on a table prepared for that purpose, in a dry airy room, partially darkened. In from four to eight days the worms will leave the eggs. They will be a-

The cocoons from which the eggs are expected for a future crop, must be taken on the 8th day from the commencement of spinning and laid in rows about a foot apart on white paper, either on the floor of a dry airy chamber or on a table. Three or four cocoons may lie beside each other, the whole touching lengthwise in a row. In from 8 to 12 days, the worm will have changed its form to that of a grayish butterfly or miller, and will come out of the cocoon; and in 24 to 36 hours the female will commence laying eggs on the paper between the rows of cocoons. There will be about an equal number of males and females, and each female will lay about 450 eggs, of at first a beautiful sulphur color, about the size of mustard seed. In day or two, the eggs become of a bluish lilac color, to the naked eye, but when seen through a microscope, they are beautifully speckled like some kinds of bird's eggs. Those that remain yellow or of a sulphur color, have not been fecundated by the male, and are good for nothing. As the flies cease laying, the eggs must be removed on the paper to a cool dry place for future use. It is not necessary to keep them in a temperature of 45 or 50 degrees to prevent their spoiling as has been asserted; the only injury they are liable to from a high temperature is that of hatching, which, after the Spring, they will not be apt to do in any temperature lower than 75 deg. They ought to be kept in a dry place to prevent mildew which would be injurious, protected from insects, and where they will have the benefit of air. The flies eat nothing after leaving the cocoon and die in a few days after laying their eggs.

The cocoons from which you expect silk, after having been baked, as above, may be reeled at any time after your attention to the other parts of the process ceases, for which purposes, put about fifty of them into a kettle of water as warm only as you may put your hand in without scalding, (at which it must be steadily kept, by means of coals under the kettle,) and with a wisp of twigs stir them about briskly till you observe the end of a fibre of silk sticking to it, when you must secure it and proceed as before until you have as many fibres as you wish for a strand of the thread you intend, say 15 or 20, then join them and attach them to a reel and wind off the silk, carefully observing when a fibre breaks to secure it or another that the thread may not be diminished. Some only wind 4, 5, or 6 fibres in a strand, and double the strand, after reeling. The bars of the reel should be pretty long, that you may spread out the silk without letting the strands touch until the first laid on be dry, as the gum in the silk will make them adhere. In this way proceed till you have reeled all the cocoons. The silk may now be wound from the skein into balls and twisted with a common spinning wheel, and doubled, as may be required for sewing thread, or twist for weaving; after which, it must be boiled for four or five hours in water in which a little soap is put, and then well rinsed in clear water for the purpose of freeing it from the gum with which it is incumbered, when the silk will be fit for use. It will be white, of course, and if other colors are wanted it must be dyed.

It is proper here to remark that the Silk culture is naturally divided into two branches, both of which can hardly be advantageously combined in the same establishment, when carried on a large scale—the production of cocoons, being the first and the remainder of the process the second. When the culture of silk shall become extensive, factories ought, and no doubt will be established, to purchase the cocoons and manufacture the silk.

It may be calculated that an acre of ground will afford mulberry leaves enough to produce from 50 to 150 pounds of silk: That 1000 worms will produce from half a pound to a pound of silk: that fifty pounds of leaves will be required to feed 1000 worms, and that a common full grown mulberry tree will afford from one to two, and sometimes three hundred pounds of leaves. A tree the foliage of which, if well and thickly set, will measure ten feet square as it stands, may be calculated to afford 100 pounds of leaves without injury to its health.

It will be observed that these directions are intended only for the management of a small number of worms by farmers and others who intend only to make a few pounds of silk annually; the deviation from them however required in the conduct of extensive establishments are very simple, and will suggest themselves. They are merely the providing of a separate house adapted to the purpose,

with appropriate tables, in the form of shelves, for the accommodation of the worms, and a few others of little moment.

GIDEON B. SMITH.

MR. LEWIS WILLIAMS.
From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.
Extract of a letter dated Washington, Feb.
10th, 1829.

"You ask me whether Mr. Williams, so long Chairman of the Committee of Claims, was displaced by Mr. Speaker Stevenson on party grounds, and express some displeasure at the supposed injustice. The displeasure was natural on the supposition that the fact existed; but it was not as you apprehend. Mr. Williams was not displaced from the station which he so long and so honorably sustained, but was prevented by severe indisposition from arriving at Washington until sometime after the Committees were arranged. It is not usual, you know, to appoint any member on a Committee unless he is in attendance upon Congress. Whatever difference may have existed between the Speaker and Mr. Williams, in regard to the Presidential question, there is no want of personal respect between them. Independent, high-spirited men, they form their own course, but this in no degree impairs the mutual esteem which personally exists, resulting from a proper appreciation of each other's ability and motives. Had Mr. W. been here, no one doubts but that he would, as a matter of course, have been appointed to his former station.

Mr. Williams has been a member of Congress, I believe, for fourteen years—

during twelve of which he presided as Chairman of the Committee of Claims, one of the most important committees in the House.

"It is, in fact, a sort of Chancery tribunal, to which are referred claims

that may be just, but which are not strictly legal.

"At the close of the war, a vast many such claims were presented. The duties of the committee were extremely laborious. A fellow lodger with Mr. W. told me, he has known him, while other members of the house were at the President's levees or other parties of pleasure, to go to his room with a mass of papers, documents, affidavits, accounts, the most uninviting business possible, and devote nearly the whole night with the most persevering assiduity, until the whole mass of the matter was unravelled and his report prepared to submit to the committee in the morning. To this indefatigable labor, directed and enlightened by extensive knowledge of men and the affairs of life, regulated by legal knowledge and sound principles and judgment, it is owing that the decisions of that committee obtained in the House and throughout the nation a respect bordering on perfect confidence."

"Ought the claim to be allowed?"—There can be little doubt about the matter, the committee of claims has reported in its favour." And this was satisfactory. You can scarcely conceive how very important it is, to individuals and to the nation, that the Committee of Claims should be well and ably constituted, so as to carry with it the general confidence. It is just to say, that Mr. Williams has been sustained by General M'Coy, of Virginia, the present Chairman of that Committee, a faithful guardian of the public interest; by Mr. Whittlesey, an intelligent and able representative from Ohio, and by others, whom Mr. Williams always speaks in the highest terms, while in regard to himself and his services, which truly have not been surpassed by any gentleman in Congress, he is the most modest and unassuming man it has been my lot to know.

Mr. Williams is a clear and able debater. He never speaks to make a display, merely for popular effect, but sensibly and direct for the purpose, with a clear voice and animated manner, when any question arises in which he chooses to take part. From your inquiry in relation to him, supposing it might be agreeable, I could not deny myself the pleasure to say this much of a man whose public life has been one of great usefulness, reflecting honour upon himself, upon the State from which he comes, and upon the People, his immediate constituents, who have so long and so nobly sustained him. And here let me remark, that the manner in which the South gains so much more comparative weight in Congress, is not by frequent changes of their representation, but when they find that a man has the ability and disposition to be useful, they duly regard the value of experience, and wisely choose to continue to claim his services, although they may differ from him on some passing and unimportant political point, while we, in New-York, change our members for slight cause, or no cause, as often as opportunity occurs. Such a course on their part is a source of influence: on our's a cause of weakness.

Population of London.—In 1801, it amounted to 845,000 persons; in 1811, to 985,000; in 1821, to 1,167,500. A new census will take place in 1831; but it is now estimated at 1,549,900; without taking into account the large villages in the vicinity, which may be considered as so many suburbs.

Insurrection in Louisiana.—The account of the Insurrection in Louisiana, upon the authority of Capt. Reilly, as published

FOREIGN.

From the Baltimore American of March 28.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The last sailing ship *Herald*, Captain Graham, is below from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 8th February. The Editors of the *American* are indebted to the accustomed politeness of Captain G. for London and Liverpool papers to the date of his sailing, from which they make the following extracts.

THE MARKETS.

The editors are indebted to the kindness of a commercial friend for the following extract of a letter dated,

Liverpool, February 7.—Our Grain market continues dull; we quote American sweet Flour at 39s. a 40s. per barrel, and Indian corn at 36s. a 38s. quarter; wheat and flour continue to be admitted at the lowest duty; but the duty on corn is 7s. 10d. per qr.

All transactions in Tobacco continued suspended, in consequence of the expected duty of 3d. per lb. on all stemmed tobacco, to be levied on all taken out of bond after the 5th of April next. A deputation from the trade has gone up to London to oppose this measure.

The import of Cotton this week is 41,000 bales, and the sales are 14,300, comprising 7700 Upland, 2000 Alabama, and 840 New Orleans. We quote Upland at 5 3-8 a 6 5-8d. per lb.; Alabama 5 1-4 a 6 1 2d.; New Orleans, 6 8d. Accounts from Havre to the 31st January, mention that the cotton market there was very languid and prices likely to decline.

The Liverpool Advertiser of Saturday, February 7, has the following article on the Grain and Cotton markets:

The Grain market, since Tuesday, has continued flat.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

Early in the morning of Thursday the usual preparations for the opening of Parliament commenced—and were proceeded with till nearly two o'clock, when crowds of people began to assemble at both Houses of Parliament.

At two o'clock Parliament was opened by his Majesty's Commissioners, consisting of the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Wellington, Earl Shaftesbury, Earl Bathurst, and Lord Eilenborough.

The members of the House of Commons having been summoned to the bar by the Usher of the Black Rod, and the commission having been read,

The Lord Chancellor then read the King's speech, which is too long for our columns.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 5.

The Duke of Newcastle begged to know from the Noble Duke at the head of his Majesty's Government, after what had this day transpired, whether it was his intention to proceed by means of moving for a Committee to take into consideration the disabilities that had been thrown on the Roman Catholics, or whether it was his intention to bring in a Bill for the removal of those disabilities.

The Duke of Wellington, in answer, had the honour of informing their Lordships that it was the intention of his Majesty's Ministers to present to Parliament, in the course of the present Session, a measure for the adjustment of what was called the Roman Catholic Question, not going through a Committee. That measure would tend to the removal generally of all the disabilities under which the Roman Catholics laboured, with the exception solely of that which rested on special grounds; it would be accompanied also by other measures rendered necessary by the removal of those disabilities.

From the Dublin Register, February 7.

DEPARTURE OF MR. O'CONNELL.

Yesterday, at two o'clock, the member for Clare left his house in Merrion square, in a carriage and four for England. His first intention was to have gone by the route of Kingstown. Not wishing that just at a period when some hopes of conciliation are held out, there should be any appearance even of triumph, Mr. O'Connell particularly requested that the people would abstain from assembling. Affection for his person in this instance, however, made the people not comply with his request. Great numbers began at an early hour to collect. When Mr. O'Connell found this, he changed his route, and proceeded to Howth, from whence he embarked in the evening for Holyhead. Mr. Dillon Bellamy, Mr. O'Gorman and several other gentlemen, accompanied our great patriot in his carriage. Numbers of gentlemen will also leave Dublin to-morrow, and most of the Irish Catholic Gentry, who are so situated that they can go, will, we are assured, before a week be in London, aiding with their countenance and advice, the Member for Ireland.

The Crown Lawyers, it is said, are unanimous in their opinion that there is no ground whatever to doubt Mr. O'Connell's ineligibility to take his seat; Mr. Sugden in particular, is reported to have taken a learned & particularly luminous view on the subject, which leaves no doubt in the minds of those to whom it has been submitted.

Insurrection in Louisiana.—The account of the Insurrection in Louisiana, upon the authority of Capt. Reilly, as published

in the *Baltimore Beacon* of 2d inst., was generally correct, although the number engaged in the revolt was not so great at Capt. R. represented. It was, however, of such magnitude as to create a general alarm in the citizens immediately within the vicinity of the place where the conspirators assembled, (about 40 miles distant from New Orleans, up the Coast). Two of the ringleaders have been hung.

Norfolk Beacon.

Charleston, March 3.

From Havana.—The brigs *Catharine*, Captain *Welsman*, and *Mary*, Capt. *Kelly*, arrived yesterday from Havana—by the former, we received a file of papers of that city to the 21st inst.

At that date, no further piracies were known at Havana, than have been already announced in the *Courier*. A letter of the 10th, with a sight of which we have been politely favoured, states that several vessels are missing which are supposed to have fallen into the hands of the pirates; among them the brig *Francis*, which sailed from Boston the 13th February; the ship *Aeronaut*, from Boston, sailed the 16th; and the ship *Cochineum*, which sailed from Boston the 18th of February; on board the latter Mr. *Knight*, of the house of *Mariligue*, *Knight & Co.* Merchants of Havana, was a passenger. Great anxiety was felt at Havana for their safety. The same letter says no vessels should sail for Cuba at present, without being strongly armed. Although at that time a number of Spanish, French and American cruisers were scouring the Coast, yet, so soon as a little relaxation from their exertions occurs, the buccaneers will put to sea again. We learn from Capt. *Welsman*, of the *Catharine*, that on the 21st, off the Moro, he spoke the U. S. Sloop of War *Hornet*, and from her commander asked convoy, but was informed that they had just received information of pirates at the Westward;

were then in pursuit and could not comply with his request. The cruisers were active, and strong hopes were entertained that they would make some captures.

New York, March 24.—Rowland Stephenson was yesterday discharged by the Recorder, from arrest, at the suit of the agents under the commission of bankruptcy, in London, on the ground that no affidavits of debts were produced; and to-day, in the matter of Parkins' suit, he was in like manner discharged from arrest, by the Superior Court, on the ground, that having been illegally brought within the jurisdiction of the State, the process of the Courts could not attach. So Rowland Stephenson is at large, and as the Courts of the United States have no jurisdiction in suits between Aliens, he is in no danger from that quarter.

MARCH 25.—Rowland Stephenson, according to the *Journal of Commerce*, left this city yesterday afternoon. In relation to the decision of the Superior Court in the case of this individual, a correspondent asks "whether it is to be understood as the effect of that decision that Rowland Stephenson is absolved, by reason of his unlawful abduction, from all responsibility, before the law, for his debts, &c." Certainly not.—The object of the Court was to reinstate him in those rights of which he had been forcibly divested—and resuming those rights and the exercise of his complete free agency, he then becomes liable, like any other debtor, to the control of the law—and may, wherever found, be upon due application and proof made, arrested.

American.

The *Savannah Mercury* of the 25th inst. says:—"The pilot boat *Savannah*, in which, it has been supposed, the fugitive banker Stephenson was carried away, returned to this port yesterday Capi. White was immediately arrested, on affidavits charging him with a participation in the abduction, and bound over to the next term of the Supreme Court to answer to the offence charged."

A machine has been invented by an Italian for the purpose of banishing the fog from the city of Paris. It is to be mounted on wheels, and to emit sulphurous flames through tubes, and is to be called *le diable ambulant*.

The largest piece of plate in Europe, has recently been manufactured in London, for the King of England. It is for a wine-cooler; a man may stand upright in it; and it comprises seven thousand ounces of silver. The gilding corresponds in richness, with the whole design.

Vital parts of a Tree.—The innermost layers of the bark, and the outermost layers of the wood, are the most vital parts of the stem of a tree, and those, on the healthy condition of which the health of the whole plant most immediately depends. Hence many trees continue to exist for centuries when the central part is completely decayed, or even not present, so that the trunk is a hollow cylinder, sometimes of most spacious dimensions.

Quar. Jour. of Agri.

The Boston Goods Fair and Great Sales, under the direction of the New-England Society for the promotion of

Manufactures and the Mechanic Arts, commenced on Wednesday last. The quantity of articles offered was so much greater than formerly that the Market Hall, 536 feet long and 50 feet wide, would not, this year, hold them, and the Sales of Furniture, Goods, &c. &c. had to be held in other places. Great bargains were undoubtedly purchased. There were at the Hall 1600 pieces of the fine Cassimores from one manufacturing establishment.

Boston Palladium.

Charleston, March 3.

From Havana.—The brigs *Catharine*, Captain *Welsman*, and *Mary*, Capt. *Kelly*, arrived yesterday from Havana—by the former, we received a file of papers of that city to the 21st inst.

At that date, no further piracies were known at Havana, than have been already announced in the *Courier*. A letter of the 10th, with a sight of which we have been politely favoured, states that several vessels are missing which are supposed to have fallen into the hands of the pirates; among them the brig *Francis*, which sailed from Boston the 13th February; the ship *Aeronaut*, from Boston, sailed the 16th; and the ship *Cochineum*, which sailed from Boston the 18th of February; on board the latter Mr. *Knight*, of the house of *Mariligue*, *Knight & Co.* Merchants of Havana, was a passenger. Great anxiety was felt at Havana for their safety. The same letter says no vessels should sail for Cuba at present, without being strongly armed. Although at that time a number of Spanish, French and American cruisers were scouring the Coast, yet, so soon as a little relaxation from their exertions occurs, the buccaneers will put to sea again. We learn from Capt. *Welsman*, of the *Catharine*, that on the 21st, off the Moro, he spoke the U. S. Sloop of War *Hornet*, and from her commander asked convoy, but was informed that they had just received information of pirates at the Westward;

were then in pursuit and could not comply with his request. The cruisers were active, and strong hopes were entertained that they would make some captures.

Perseverance.—When Dr. Franklin waded into Philadelphia with a roll of bread in his hand, little did he think what a contrast his after life would exhibit, and yet by perseverance and industry he placed himself at the table of princes, and became the chief pillar in the councils of his country. The simple journeyman printer, eating his roll in the street, lived to become a great philosopher and statesman, and to command the respect of his country and mankind. What a lesson to youth!

From the N. Y. American of Saturday.

Naval.—The U. S. ship *Natchez*, W. B. Shubrick, Esq. commander, sailed early this morning for the protection of our commerce in the Gulf, &c. &c. to ferret out, if possible, the pirates who have committed such atrocities recently on the coast of Cuba.

This ship had been lying at the Navy Yard for some time, ready for sea, with the exception of some men wanting to complete her complement, when, on Tuesday, an order was received to send her out as soon as possible. Accordingly, the deficient men were immediately supplied. Capt. Shubrick arrived from the South on Wednesday evening; took charge of the ship on Thursday; made all his preparations; hauled into the North river yesterday, and sailed at day light this morning.

We are thus particular for two reasons. One, that indirect censure has been cast by the *Evening Post* upon the officer commanding at the Navy Yard here, for the assumed non execution of an order that never was given—for the sailing, in 24 hours, of the *Natchez*; and secondly,

because we desire to expose the miserable spirit of sycophancy, which sought in this incident of ordering to sea without delay, a vessel actually ready for sea, to produce an impression that the new Administration was more vigilant or more efficient than that which is past.

[Certain editors lauded the new Secretary of the Navy immoderately, because, as they say, he ordered the above vessel to get ready and sail, within 24 hours, for the West Indies; when it appears, through the care and vigilance of the late Secretary, she had been ready for sea for some time, waiting for orders! Truly, the present Head of the Naval Department deserves great credit!] *American.*

From the Baltimore Patriot.

Mr. Adams sustained by De Witt Clinton.—The *Nantucket Enquirer*, publishes a declaration of *De Witt Clinton*, in a Speech before the Senate of New York on 31st January, 1809: "It is, perhaps, known to but few, that the project of a dismemberment of this country is not a novel plan growing out of the recent measures of government, as has been pretended. It has been cherished by a number of individuals, for a series of years, and a few months before the death of a distinguished citizen, whose decease so deeply excited the public sensibility, it was proposed to him to enlist his great talents in the promotion of this nefarious scheme, and to his honour be it spoken, it was rejected by him with abhorrence and disdain."

[This allusion is no doubt to General A. Hamilton.]

J. M. GREENLEE.

March 21, 1829.—5131.

MANSION HOTEL,
BAY STREET, FAIRFIELDVILLE, NORTH-CAROLINA

L. JUDD PARDEE,
Formerly of JUDD'S, and recently of the CITY

HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA,

R E S P E C T U F L Y announces to

the public, that he has rented

the MANSION HOTEL, situate in

the centre of business in this town,

and that the same is now open for the reception of

Boarders and Travellers.

The Premises have been lately, completely repaired and painted. The extensive range of Parlors, Dining, Dancing, and Bar Rooms are all newly furnished. The Chambers supplied with new BEDS and BEDDING, and the Stables well provided with h Fodder and Grain and faithful Ostlers. His Bar contains the choicest Wines and Liquors, selected by himself in Philadelphia, and his Larder will afford at all times, the best provisions of the market and delicacies of the seasons, while his CHARGES WILL BE MODERATE to suit the convenience of the times.

Having had long experience in two well known Hotels in Philadelphia, and intending to devote his entire attention to this establishment, he assures the traveller and the Public, every exertion, with the advantage of that experience, is pledged for their comfort, repose, and gratification, and for the good management of the Mansion Hotel.

Seats in Messrs. Mallett's

Lines of Stages, viz : Charleston, Camden and Norfolk, can be taken at this Hotel, and will be secured in all other Lines of Stages leaving Fayetteville.

2m. 29.

Fayetteville, Jan. 7, 182

The Journal.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1829.

We are authorized to announce Col. *Thos. G. Polk*, as a candidate to represent the county of Rowan in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.

We are also authorized to announce *John Giles*, Esq. as a candidate to represent the District composed of the counties of Rowan, Davidson, Randolph and Chatham, in the next Congress of the United States.

The Governor has notified the Executive Council to meet at Raleigh on the 7th of May, to supply the vacancy on the Bench of the Supreme Court, occasioned by the death of Chief Justice Taylor.

The dwelling-house of Mr. Weaver, about two miles from town, with nearly all its contents, was entirely destroyed by fire, on Tuesday night last. From the place in which the fire commenced, it is supposed to have been communicated by design. The family had barely time to save themselves; and with the exception of some two or three beds, every thing else in the house, even to their wearing apparel, was consumed.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

The Rev. *John Muskat* has declined offering again as a candidate, in opposition to *Lewis Williams*, Esq. to represent the Surry District.

Henry W. Conner, Esq. is again a candidate to represent the District composed of Cabarrus, Mecklenburg and Lincoln.

The representative for this District, *John Long*, Esq. has not yet announced whether he is a candidate for re-election; we understand, however, that he will be.

The Hon. *James Clark*, representative to Congress from the District formerly represented by Mr. Clay, has declined a re-election; from this circumstance it is inferred by some that Mr. Clay will be a candidate.

Edward Livingston, it is stated, has had the offer of the mission to France, in the place of *Mr. Brown*. *Mr. Livingston* is well qualified, by his talents and experience, for such an appointment; but we have heard no complaint of *Mr. Brown*; and unless he desires to return, we can see no benefit that would accrue to the country by giving *Mr. Livingston* a snug birth, at the expense of another \$9000 outfit.

The Grand Juries in a number of the counties in the eastern section of the State, have made presentments against the Banks, and recommended an extra session of the Legislature. This project, it would appear, does not meet with much favor, as it would only be running the State to additional expense, with little prospect of any good resulting from it. The Legislature would be composed of the same members who acted on the Bank Bill at the last session; and it is not probable that the opinions of many, if of any of them, have undergone a change; so that were the subject brought before them again at an extra session, it would doubtless meet with the same fate as before. In most of the counties, the election of representatives to the next Legislature will be made with reference to the Bank Question; the members will assemble at Raleigh fully apprised of the will of their constituents, and prepared to execute it: the measures, therefore, which they may adopt, will most probably be in accordance with the wishes of the people and be sustained by them. From this delay of legislative interference, we apprehend no injury to the community: a salutary alarm has already seized upon the State Bank, and in some instances arrested the uplifted arm, ready to crush; and the next Legislature will have it in their power to adopt such measures as will be necessary to guard against oppressive exactions thereafter.

Reminiscence.—*Gen. Jackson*, in his letter to *Mr. Monroe*, expresses the following sentiment:—"The Chief Magistrate of a great nation should never indulge in party feelings." As he has doubtless forgotten it, it may be well to recall it to his recollection.

Mr. Tazewell has had the offer of Minister to England, in the place of *Mr. Barbour*, to be recalled. Aside from the needless expense, of another \$9000 of the "people's money," as an outfit, there is an objection to this appointment which is insuperable. "Mr. Tazewell," says one of his fellow-citizens, who knows him well, "is essentially English—English at heart,—English in his prejudices." He has taken the side of England in all our disputes with that country; and in the late differences on the West-India Trade, which resulted in a suspension of all direct intercourse between this country and the British West-Indies, *Mr. Tazewell* advocated the En-

glish claims in a series of Essays under the signature of *Senex*.—These Essays have recently been republished in England, in pamphlet form, and highly eulogized by the English Tory prints, as sustaining the arrogant pretensions of the English Government. The London *Times*, speaking of the pamphlet, says—"It is the work of a Senator of the Republic, the Hon. *Littleton W. Tazewell*, who discovers uncommon diplomatic and historical knowledge of the discussions between the two governments, since that of the United States was established, and in so far as the commercial intercourse of their respective citizens formed the subject either of negotiation or of treaty. The object of the book is to expose & reprobate the absurd scheme of a certain party in America, for forcing manufactures and a shipping interest." On the last sentence of this extract the editor of the Richmond *Whig* forcibly and appropriately remarks:—

The "absurd scheme of a certain party" here spoken of, is the policy which the government of the United States has ever pursued, of forcing Great Britain by countervailing enactments, into colonial reciprocity. It was the policy of Washington's Government, of Jefferson's and Madison's—and we are egregiously deceived, if there exist not written evidence, of both Mr. Jefferson's and Madison's approbation of Mr. Adams' course, in regard to the recent question between the U. States and England—letters, in which those great men unequivocally decide, that that course was the continuation of their own. The abuse of the London *Times* of Mr. Adams and his policy, in relation to the colonial trade, is also a continuation—a continuation of the abuse of former times of Mr. Jefferson and of Mr. Madison, for the same thing. And its praise of Mr. Tazewell is the counterpart of the praise formerly lavished upon the New England Federalists.

The differences respecting the West-India Trade are yet unsettled; the British Government has not lowered its insulting pretensions, and our own, jealous of the national honor, has resolutely refused to acknowledge them: under these circumstances, how can the President send as Minister to England a man who has invariably taken sides with that country, and on a subject still unsettled, a subject of vast importance to our "shipping interest," has advocated the English claims to their fullest extent, and reprobad the course pursued by our government. For our part, we can scarcely conceive of a more objectionable, and, in reference to our commercial interests, a more unfortunate selection. The British Government would with alacrity resume the negotiations relative to the West-India trade, with a Minister so favorable to its views; and from the stand Mr. Tazewell has already taken, we may conclude he would in a trice adjust the dispute, by graciously accepting the terms prescribed by England, receive the trade as a "boon," and "reprobate" the "scheme" of placing it on the footing of reciprocity. But would his government accept of such an adjustment? Time will show.

Our Superior Court adjourned on Saturday. The charge of Forgery, which we mentioned in our last, was not substantiated. There was another case, which, at the time, excited considerable interest. It was prosecution for breaking open a grave, in our public graveyard, and doing violence to the corpse of a Stranger, who had just been interred, for the purpose of obtaining his teeth! Two persons were concerned in this scandalous affair: one of them only was brought to trial. He was convicted and fined 25 dollars.

Ral. Register.

Good Authority.—The Richmond *Enquirer* of Tuesday last says—"We have reasons to believe, that Mr. Tazewell has had the offer of the Embassy to London, though we have not understood whether he means to accept it."

Reform.—General Jackson has appointed to profitable offices, Isaac Hill, Editor of the New Hampshire *Patriot*; Amos Kendall, Editor of the Kentucky *Argus*; and Nathaniel Green, Editor or adjunct of the Boston *Statesman*. All these papers have been notorious for their violent and abusive attacks upon Mr. Adams and his administration; and thus it is that General Jackson sets about the correction of abuses, by bestowing opulent rewards upon the abusers.

Mr. Clay.—In answer to an Address to him at Cumberland, in behalf of his

friends and the friends of Internal Improvement, residents of that town and Alleghany county, Mr. Clay said, in reply to the expression of an anxious desire to see him again in public life—"Whether he should hereafter take any part or not in public affairs, was a question, requiring many considerations to be weighed, and among them that arising out of the state of his health. He should maturely deliberate on them all, after his return home. Whatever the result might be, he would always retain a grateful recollection of the friendly wishes and sentiments which had been just expressed." A public dinner was given to him, at which Roger Perry, Esq. presided.

From the Savannah Mercury.

In commenting upon Mr. Clay's late speech at a public dinner given him in Washington City, the Editor of the Southern *Patriot* expresses his surprise that Mr. C. should revive any of the topics of the late canvass for the Presidency!—This is another evidence of the illiberal opposition which has arrayed itself against Mr. Clay—an opposition, which, while it approves a course of conduct pursued by its own party, decries as infamous the same course, if adopted by its antagonist. Gen. Jackson, in his Inaugural, bitterly referred to the same subject, to which the Patriot alludes. Why does that print pass unnoticed this fact? If it was improper in Mr. Clay, as a citizen, to allude to it, what epithet should be applied to Gen. Jackson, who made it a prominent feature in his *Inaugural Address*?—Let the Patriot answer the question.

From the National Gazette.

Quadrature of the Circle Discovered.—This Theorem, which has baffled the efforts of mathematicians from time immemorial, has lately been discovered by Mr. Cleathes Felt, a classical and mathematical teacher of this city, to be as capable of demonstration as the first problem of Euclid. When the diagram is presented to the eye, all former difficulties seem to vanish; and the demonstration, which is very simple, leaves not the least doubt on the mind. This discovery will make a new era in mathematics, and will prove no less useful to mankind, than the most important discovery that has been made.

C. F.

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

Remarkable Prophecy.—The ablest commentators on the prophecies of Daniel and St. John, were Sir. Isaac Newton, Bishop Newton, Dr. Zouch, Father Holmes, &c. Though they differ occasionally in the prophetic symbols, yet all agree at least in one conclusion—that the Eastern or Mahometan apostacy should last for 1260 years, and then its downfall commence. When Daniel wrote, the Jews reckoned only 360 days in the year, and the alteration in the calendar, making the year 365 days, did not take place till five or six hundred years afterwards, consequently Daniel must have meant 360 days each.

If this reasoning is correct, last year (1828) was the prophecy complete: for the Turkish date for last year is 1243. Now, the Turks reckon their year as we do, 365 days. If, then, we reduce 1243 years, of 365 days each, into years of 360 days each, we shall find that the Mahometan religion had, last year, lasted 1260 years, with 95 days over.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Baltimore *Patriot*, dated Washington, March 28, 1829.

Since my last respects to you, no new event has occurred within my observation, worthy to be reported. The President and his Secretaries have had frequent communications, but very little is known of the result or objects of their deliberations. It is generally conjectured that their conferences relate to our foreign relations and the appointments of Ministers abroad. It is settled beyond all doubt, that several will shortly be designated, and rumour here commissions Mr. Tazewell for London; yesterday, and to-day, it has been very generally reported, that Mr. Eaton desires to change his place for a foreign mission, and assigns him to Madrid.—In that event it is said Mr. Woodbury will be offered the War Department.

There does not appear much uniformity in the reports as to the persons arranged for Mexico, France and the Netherlands, places shortly to be provided with ministers.

Mr. Benjamin Williams, formerly of Baltimore, but more recently of South Carolina, has been appointed, by the President, keeper of the Penitentiary, of this district. And report says, that Mr. Wm. Roberson of Virginia, will supersede Mr. T. L. McKenney at the bureau of Indian affairs.

By letters from Mr. William T. Barry, it is ascertained he will be here to night or to-morrow.—Mr. Van Buren came yesterday. So, on Monday, the Cabinet will be full. After the first of April, quarter day, the dreadful revolution in the civil offices will commence, and will, I have no doubt, be extensive, not only here, but throughout the United States.

The steam engine of the New York dry dock Company, by which a ship of 700

tions is drawn from the water for repairs on an extensive rail way, at the same time converts a log of wood in a few minutes into boards of any required thickness, planes and joints and grooves and tongues them, and turns a lathe by which columns, balls, or any thing else, are turned with the greatest expedition. Such are the triumphs of steam power.

Married,

In Yorkville, S. C. on Thursday, the 2d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Johnson, Col. Wm. N. Parks, of Mecklenburg, to Miss Eliza W. Hayne, of Colleton District, S. C.

On the same evening, in York District, S. C. by the Rev. Samuel Watson, Dr. Wm. M'Lean, of Yorkville, formerly of Lincoln county, N. C. to Miss Amanda A. Hill, daughter of the late Solomon Hill, Esq.

In Anson county, on the 11th ult. Mr. Wm. C. Legrand, to Miss Jane Paul.

In Rutherfordton, on the 24th ult. by the Rev. Alfred Webb, Mr. James T. M'Affee, to Miss Rebecca G. Dickerson.

In Irredell county, on the 11th ult. by Henry M. Smith, Esq. Mr. George W. White, to Miss Martha Morrison.

DIED,

In this county, on Friday last, after a lingering illness, Mrs. CAROLINE CHAMBERS, wife of OTHO CHAMBERS, Esq.

At his residence in Irredell county, on the 11th ult. Abraham Alexander, Esq. in the 67th year of his age. Being a native of Mecklenburg county, and of a family not only highly respectable but distinguished for their patriotism, when quite a youth he took an active part in that struggle which terminated in the acquisition of our Independence, the blessing of which he lived many years to enjoy.

DR. GILES

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Salisbury and adjacent country. He has taken the Shop of Dr. Ferrand, where he may at all times be found, except when professionally engaged.

N. B. He has just received from Philadelphia a good selection of fresh MEDICINES.

4231.

A Good Farm in Rowan FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed by Nicholas Latewick, I shall expose to sale, on the Tuesday of Rowan county Court, in May next, a tract of Land on the main Yadkin River, at the mouth of Duck Second Creek, containing two hundred and two acres and a half. The land is said to be of the best quality in that section of the county, and is well improved. All the necessary houses and out-houses, for a small family, are on the premises; and as the sale is to be for cash, it is thought the land will go at less than its value.

HAMILTON C. JONES, Trustee.

April 8, 1829.—5182.

LAND AND NEGROES.

ON Thursday, the 30th day of April, at the late dwelling house of Robert Wilson, Esq. of Mecklenburg county, a number of very valuable NEGROES will be hired, and a plantation rented: there will be sold an elegant Mahogany SIDE BOARD, and a variety of excellent household and kitchen furniture, together with Stock of every kind: an elegant family Carriage, a Gig, a Wagon, and every necessary implement of husbandry; a cotton Machine, screws and running works; a still, boilers and vessels, with various other articles. Every person having claims against the estate, are requested to present them as directed by law.

The sale will continue from day to day. Credit and terms of sale, made known on the day of sale, by WM. J. WILSON, Esq.

J. McKNITT,

April 6, 1829.—250.

A List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Statesville, N. C. on the 1st of April, 1829; which, if not taken out against the 1st of July, will be sent to the General Post-Office.

A

Andrew M. Adams, Isaac F. Alexander, Elias Alexander, Robert Allen, 2.

B

John Bready, Samuel R. Beall.

C

John Cowan, John Crawford, John Campbell, Peter Claywell, Mrs. Mary Collins, Mrs. Jane Culver,

D

Barton Dison, Mumford Dejarnett, Wm. Erwin.

E

Rev. James M. Erwin.

F

David Fitzgerald.

G

Spencer Gates, 2.

H

Rev. David Gould.

I

Wm. Harvin, Wm. Harbin, James L. Hill, Windle Holshouser, David Hogshead, David Holman, Wm. Holman.

K

Samuel King, James A. King.

L

Thomas Long, Wm. H. Lyon,

M

Charles Powell, Philip Phillips, Margaret Plotte, Benjamin Potts.

P

Robert Ramsey, Stephen Rice, Rev. Wm. Richards, John Reynolds, Esq.

R

Thomas Rutherford.

S

Tobias Stalecup, Daniel Speck, Thomas M. Sharp, Isaac Sanders, Robert Simonton, James Stevenson.

T

Jacob Thomas.

W

Isham Welch, Angus Wilkinson, James Walker, Mrs. Eleanor White.

W.M. KNIGHT, r. m.

3130.

A Blacksmith Wanted.

A YOUNG MAN, coming well recommended, will find employment and liberal wages given, by inquiring of the subscriber, living in Concord.

JOHN E. MAHAN.

3130.

VARIETY.

Mixing together profit and delight.

From Cotton's Atheneum,

CALUM DHU.

A Highland Tale.
The following is a traditional tale of the West Highlands; and, in relating it, the author has adhered to the narrative, and, as far as he could, to the simple but nervous phraseology of the old plaided shepherd who told it to him on the side of a heathy hill near Inveruglass, on the banks of Loch Lomond.

Calum Dhu was the bravest warrior that followed the banners of the Chief of Colquhoun, with which clan the powerful and warlike M'Gregors were at irreverent feud. Calum lived in a sequestered glen in the vicinity of Ben Lomond. His cottage stood at the base of a steep and ferny hill : retired from the rest of the clan, he lived alone.—This solitary being was the deadliest foe of the M'Gregors, when the clans were in the red unyielding battle of their mountain chiefs. His weapon was a bow, in the use of which he was so skilful, that he could bring down the smallest bird when on the wing. No man but himself had ever bent his bow ; and his arrows were driven with such resistless force, that their feathered wings were always drenched with his foeman's best blood. In the use of the sword, also, he had few equals ; but the bow was the weapon of his heart.

The son of the chief of the M'Gregors, with two of his clansmen, having gone to hunt, and their game being wide, they wandered far, and found themselves, a little after mid-day, on the top of the hill at the foot of which stood Calum Dhu's cottage. "Come," said the young chief, "let us go down and try to bend Calum Dhu's bow.—Evan, you and I have got the name of being the best bowmen of our clan ; it is said, no man but Calum himself can bend his bow : but it will go hard with us if we cannot show him that the M'Gregors are men of thews and sinews equal to the bending of his long bow, with which he has so often sent his arrows through and through our best warriors, as if they had been men of straw set up to practice on. Come, he will not know us—and if he should, we are three to one ; and I owe him something," added he, touching the hilt of his dirk, "since the last conflict, when he sent an arrow through my gallant uncle's bosom. Come follow me down!" he continued, his eye gleaming with determined vengeance, and his voice quivering with suppressed passion. The will of a Highland chieftain was law at the time of which we speak. "We will go down, if a score of his best clansmen were with him," said Evan. "Aye, but be cautious." "We shall bend his bow, then break it," replied the young M'Gregor ; "and then—then for my uncle's blood." "He is good at his sword," said the third M'Gregor ; taking this (showing his dirk) will stretch the pre'nt sward." "Strike him not before," said the young chief : "he deserves honorable odds, for he is brave, though an enemy."

They had been prevented by a rising knoll from being seen in the cottage, which they now reached. Knocking loudly at the door, after some delay they were answered by the appearance of a little, thick set, grey eyed, old-looking man, with long arms and a black bushy beard hung with grey threads and thrums, as if he had been employed in weaving the coarse linen of the country at the time. But as he had none of the muscular symptoms of prodigious strength, which Calum Dhu was reported to possess, and which had often proved so fatal to their clan, they could not suppose this to be their redoubtless foeman ; and, to the querulous question of what they wanted, uttered in the impatient tone of one who has been interrupted in some necessary worldly employment, they replied by inquiring if Calum Dhu was at home. "Na, he's gone to the fishing ; but an ye ha'e ony message for our chief, (Heaven guard him !) about the coming of the red M'Gregors, and will trust me with it, Calum will get it frae me. Ye may as well tell me as him ; he stays lang when he goes out, for he is a keen fisher."

"We were only wanting to try the bending of his bow," said the disappointed young chief, "which we have heard no man can do save himself." "Hoo ! gin that is a', ye might ha'e tell'd it at first, and no keepit me sae lang frae my loom," said the old man ; "but stop,—and giving his shoulders an impatient shrug, which to a keen observer, would have passed for one of satisfaction, triumph and determination, he went into the house and quickly returned, bringing out a strong bow, and a sheaf of ar-

rows, and flung them carelessly on the ground, saying "ye'll be for trying your strength at a flight?" pointing to the arrows ; I ha'e seed Calum send an arrow over the highest point o' that hill like a glance o' lightning ; and when the M'Gregors were coming raging up the glen like red devils as they are, many of their best warriors fell at the farthest entry of the pass, every man o' them wi' a hole in his breast, and its fellow at his back."

He had taken a long arrow out of the sheaf, and stood playing with it in his hand while speaking, seemingly ready to give to the first man who should bend the bow. The M'Gregors were tall muscular men, in the prime of youth and manhood. The young chief took up the bow, and after examining its unbending strength, laying all his might to it, strained till the blood rushed to his face, and his temples throbbed almost to bursting ; but in vain, the string remained slack as ever. Evan and the other M'Gregor were alike unsuccessful ; they might as well have tried to root up the knarled oaks of their native moun-

tains.

'There is not a man,' cried the young chief of M'Gregor, greatly chagrined at the absence of Calum Dhu, and his own clanmen's vain attempts to bend the bow.—' There is not a man in your clan can bend that bow, and if Calum Dhu were here, he should not long bend it !' Here he bit his lip, and suppressed the rest of the sentence, for the third M'Gregor gave him a glance of caution. "Ha !" said the old man, still playing with the long arrow in his hand, and without seeming to observe the latter part of the M'Gregor's speech, "If Calum was here, he would bend it as easily as you wad bend that rush ; and gin ony o' the M'Gregors were in sight, he would drive this long arrow thro' them as easily as ye wad drive your dirk thro' my old plaid, and the feather wad come out at the other side wet wi' their heart's bluid. Sometimes even the man behind is wounded, if they are ony way thick in their battle. I once saw a pair of them stretched on the heather, pinned together with one of Calum's lang arrows.'

This was spoken with the cool composure and simplicity of one who is talking to friends, or is careless if they are foes. A looker on could have discerned a chequered shade of pleasure and triumph cross his countenance as M'Gregor's lip quivered, and a scowl of anger fell along his brow at the tale of his kinsmen's destruction by the arm of his most hated enemy.

"He must be a brave warrior," said the young chief, compressing his breath and looking with anger and astonishment at the tenacious and cool old man. "I should like to see this Calum Dhu."

"Ye may soon enough, an' gin ye were a M'Gregor, feel him too. But what is the man glunching and glooming at? Gin ye were black John himself, ye couldna leuk mair devilish like. And what are you finding at mu'n?" addressing the third M'Gregor, who had both marked and felt the anger of his young chief, and had slowly moved nearer the old man, and stood with his right hand below the left breast of his plaid, probably grasping his dirk, ready to execute the vengeance of his master, as it was displayed upon his clouded countenance, which he closely watched. The faith of the Gael is deeper than 'to hear is to obey,' the slavish obedience of the East : his is to anticipate and perform ; to know and accomplish or die. It is the sterner devotedness of the north.

But the old man kept his keen grey eye fixed upon him, and continued, in the same unsuspecting tone : "But is there ony word o' the M'Gregors soon coming over the hills ? Calum wad like to try a shot at Black John their chief ; he wonders gin he could pass an arrow through his great hardy bulk as readily as he sends them through his clanmen's silly bodies. John has a son, too, he wad like to try his craft on ; he has the name of a brave warrior—I forget his name. Calum likes to strike at noble game, though he is sometimes forced to kill that which is little worth. But I'm fearfu' that he o'errates his ain strength ; his arrow will only, I think, stick weel rough Black John,—" "Dotard, peace!" roared the young chief, till the glen rang again ; his brow darkening like midnight : "Peace! or I shall cut the sacrilegious tongue out o' your head, and nail it to that door, to show Calum Dhu that you have had visitors since he went away, and bless his stars that he was not here."

A dark flash of suspicion crossed his mind as he gazed at the cool old tormentor, who stood before him, unqualified at his frowns ; but it vanished as the imperturbable old man said, "Haoh ! ye're no a M'Gregor—and though ye were, ye surely wadna mind the like o'

rows, and flung them carelessly on the ground, saying "ye'll be for trying your strength at a flight?" pointing to the arrows ; I ha'e seed Calum send an arrow over the highest point o' that hill like a glance o' lightning ; and when the M'Gregors were coming raging up the glen like red devils as they are, many of their best warriors fell at the farthest entry of the pass, every man o' them wi' a hole in his breast, and its fellow at his back."

He had taken a long arrow out of the sheaf, and stood playing with it in his hand while speaking, seemingly ready to give to the first man who should bend the bow. The M'Gregors were tall muscular men, in the prime of youth and manhood. The young chief took up the bow, and after examining its unbending strength, laying all his might to it, strained till the blood rushed to his face, and his temples throbbed almost to bursting ; but in vain, the string remained slack as ever. Evan and the other M'Gregor were alike unsuccessful ; they might as well have tried to root up the knarled oaks of their native moun-

—"frae you burn to drink, and I will show you Calum Dhu, for he is yet in the field, and lives : rin, for my heart burns and faints." Black John without speaking, shook the leg out of the brogue and hastened to bring water, to get the wished intelligence. Stooping to dip the bloody brogue in the little stream, "M'-Alp—hooch!" he cried, as he splashed lifeless in the water, which in moment ran thick with his blood. "Ha!" cried Calum Dhu, for it was he again ; "clap your hand behin' ; that's the last arrow shot by the arm that sent those which came not out where they went in."



Shaving Gratus—During the late war, a barber, who kept a little shop on the Hard, at Portsmouth, exhibited the following notice in the window : "Broken down Sailors shaved gratis." A poor tar, whose beard was of a few week's growth and who had not a single shot in his locker, seeing this benevolent invitation, entered the shop, described his state and claimed the performance of the promise.—The barber immediately complied ; and having lathered his unproductive customer, proceeded to shave him with a razor which he had selected for the purpose, and the edge of which was in no danger of being easily turned. At every rasp the tears were ready to rush into poor Jack's eyes, and the blood to start upon his chin. In the midst of the operation a dog began to howl most pitifully in the street.—"What the devil's the matter with the dog?" exclaimed Strap. "Oh!" observed his tortured patient, "I dare say some rascally flinty hearted barber is shaving him gratis!"



A THOUGHT.
By Mrs. SECOURAY.

There's a glorious light at the gates of the west,
When the summer sun passeth thro' to his rest ;
The bright on the lake where the moonbeam sleep,
And the tear is pure which the dews have wept ;

But there shines no light beneath the sky
Like that which beams from a mother's eye.

The harp is sweet at its dying close,
And the hum of the bee from the breast of the rose,

And the song of the bird when she rises high
From her chirping nest, through the vernal sky :

But earth has no sound so sweet to hear
As the voice of a babe to its mother's ear.

Second Hand Coffins.—The following curious handbill has been stuck up at Whitehaven :—"Hardy and Company, Second Hand Coffin Warehouse, No. 18, Fox-lane, having been several years agents for supplying Dublin and Edinburgh Colleges with bodies, they have had the opportunity of collecting a large assortment of coffins of every size and description, which they propose selling at reduced prices for ready money. Also, all kinds of human and other bones, coffins, &c. bought, sold, or exchanged. Orders will be received at the warehouse, or the furniture shop, Market place.

N. B. Beat price given for perfect bodies.

Most of the ancient meat dishes discovered in the ruins of Herculaneum, are formed like our modern ones, with a hollow to hold the gravy.

Religion the Safeguard of Freedom.

If the noble and dear bought heritage of our freedom is to deserve an undiminished patrimony to our children and our children's children, it must be by the agency of principles which bring the retributions of a future world to bear on the destinies of the present. For myself, I look to religion as the ark in which our liberties are to be preserved ; not by an unholy alliance of church and State, but by the bland and reforming influence of this religion on the manners and morals of the community, on the hearts and the lives of our citizens.

This religion, which we regard as the palladium of our freedom, is in its genius republican. It teaches the doctrine of equal rights and privileges.

It is not limited, like the ancient pagan religion, to a few of the noble and learned who may be initiated into its mysteries. It addresses its mandates alike to rulers and to people, to masters and to servants ; and carries its consolation and hopes alike to the cottage and the palace. It commands its teachers to announce its glad tidings in the hearing of every rational creature. It acknowledges no privileged aristocracy. The philosopher and the man of business are equally called to bow to the supremacy of its authority.

Let this religion, which is thus fitted to our republican institutions, send its healing influences through all the ramifications of society, and we will never despair of the republic. There will ever be found among us a redeeming spirit, which will save us from the misrule of tyranny, and the pitfalls of anarchy.—Let public opinion be enlightened, and public morals be untainted, and we may bid defiance to the undermining of internal corruption, and to the incursions of the proudest foreign foe. Let me then adjure you, who love your country, to see that there be no ignorance to misguide public opinion, which you can instruct, and no vice to pollute the fountains of morality, which you can reform.

Put forth your utmost energies to render the irradiations of knowledge and the renovating power of religion universal :—and whatever may become of our beloved country, you will merit a triumph at her hands, and will ultimately receive the rewards of well doing. Proclaim a war of extermination against ignorance and vice :—and withered be that arm which is raised for their defence.

Professor Wood's Inaugural Address.

THE CHURCH BELLS.

By Mrs. HEMANS.

The sweet sound wafts along on the soft sum-
mer breeze,
As it flies o'er the hill top and flies through
the trees,
On the wild air of Heaven 'tis peacefully
borne,
And 'tis kiss'd by the joy-breathing zephyrs of
morn.
Not Arab's rich and spicy gales,
Not fair Italia's smiling vales,
Not the loveliest flower in Flora's train,
Not poesy's sweetest and tenderest strain,
Not music's rich note, though my soul will
rise.

On its dulcet sounds to the bright blue skies,
Not each, not all, can such bliss impart
To my listening ear—to my great heart!
Oh, hark ! for again it is floating near,
That sound to the Christian's soul so dear ;
The note which calls him from earthly things,
And bids him soar on devotion's wings ;
Which leads him aside from the world's dull
road,

To the heaven of peace, to the house of God,
Ye sacred bells ! yes, sweet do ye come,
To call me again to my heart's best home,
To calm my breast's unruly strife,
To smooth the rugged cares of life,
To still the spirit's vain repining,
By thoughts with holy comfort shining.

O ! long on peace's silvery wing,
May ye pious joy to my country bring !
May your cheerful sounds still gently swell
The air, as it floats through each breezy dell ;
And as they rise o'er the city's din,
May they hush the tumult of strife and sin ;
From the clashings of interest and sordid care,
May they lead each soul to the lowly prayer,
May they soothe the mourner's wounded breast,
And hush contrition's fears to rest ;
May they plume the wings of the fainting soul
For its final flight—for its heavenly goal !

MARRIED,

On the 3d inst. at the Aubury Missionary Institution, near Fort Mitchell, Creek Nation, by the Reverend Mr. Hill, Mr. James Hill, of the U. S. Army, to Miss Amanda Doyle, a Creek pupil of the Institution. This establishment is under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. Hill, who were desirous of showing the natives how this ceremony is performed in a refined state of society, and the highest encomiums are due to them for their entire success. Great exertion and ingenuity were necessary to accomplish it.

The company consisted of about twenty white persons and one hundred and fifty natives.—The bride and her two maids were dressed with great taste and propriety, according to the fashion of the age. The groom and his two associates were in full military costume ; and those persons present, accustomed to wedding scenes, pronounced this bridal party one of the handsomest they had ever witnessed.

After the marriage ceremony, the happy pair were congratulated with all good wishes ; cake and wine were passed around, and in due time a bountiful supper was partaken of by the whole company, and the evening passed off in the most agreeable manner possible. All parties seemed delighted with the occasion. A number of strangers present will never forget the kind and hospitable reception given them by Mr. and Mrs. Hill.

[Augusta (Geo.) Courier.

Canova.—The mortal remains of this distinguished sculptor, who was a native of the Venetian territory, have been divided betwixt three places—his body lies in the temple of Passagno, his heart is interred at the church of the Frari in Venice, and his right hand is in the possession of the Academy of Fine Arts in that city.

Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, Bart. has presented to Trinity Church, Boston, 500L sterling, to assist in furnishing a new edifice now erecting on the site of the old building, in which he was baptised.

New mode of casting Types.—To the numerous inventions of the present day of dispensing with manual labour, has lately been added one for casting Printing Type, which is now in successful practice at Mr. White's letter foundry, in New York. Heretofore type was cast by a man holding a mould in one hand, and dipping up in a ladle, and pouring into the mould the liquid metal with the other. It has long been a desideratum with type founders to devise a less tedious method of effecting this object ; and what has baffled the skill of the mechanics of England for a century past, has been accomplished by a citizen of New York. The mould now used varies but little in construction from the hand mould ; the difference consists in the machine itself performing the operation of filling and discharging the mould. A small boy, by turning a crank, does all that is necessary towards casting the Type. It is a most ingenious invention, and will no doubt be ranked among the many valuable presents which this country has made to the arts. It will also, we hope, have the effect of lowering the price of this, at present, costly article.